# COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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"The poor country is situated as a gentleman would be, who should employ two stewards alternately, the "chief business of one of whom being to discover the flaws in every bargain or contract made by the other, "without the least consideration as to the injury which such discovery might produce to their harrassed em- "ployer. Even in the discussions respecting the misfortunes, as they are called, of the Continent, the "predominant motive evidently is, the working out of praise or of censure of the two Factions respectively. "Every thing turns upon this pivot. Place and profit are the objects, before which all others vanish like a "shadow."——POLITICAL REGISTER, vol. 12, p. 199.



## SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

RUSSIA.——In the present Number will be found the King's Declaration in answer to that of the Emperor of Russia, which was inserted in this volume at page 894. There has also been issued an Order of Council (contained in this Number), for general reprisals against Russia. Thus are we, after a long while spent in hesitation; after having played as many awkward tricks as a chouse cully to win back an inconstant harlot, come to an open rupture, and, I dare say, that, to keep up the character, we shall not be sparing in reproaches.——The declaration fully refutes, and very properly resents, the falsehoods and insolence of the Russian declaration, except in one instance, where party-spirit has, as usual, prevailed over truth and duty. I allude to the passage, which is an answer, or, rather, which should have been an answer, to that part of the Russian declaration which complains of our not having sent troops to the assistance of the allies during the last campaigns in the North of Europe. The Emperor had said, that while he was engaged in a war, in which England had a more immediate interest than he, England herself remained inactive and neglected to second and support his military operations. What is the answer to this? Why, that, though the king cannot perceive that his interests in the war were more direct than those of Russia, yet, that he acknowledges them to have been very great; that a public declaration is not the place wherein to discuss the policy of having effected, or omitted to effect, disembarkations of troops; that, if, however, the peace of Tilsit is to be considered as a punishment of England for her imputed inactivity, the Emperor of Russia should recollect, that, before that treaty was entered on, the Emperor had received distinct assurances, that England was making the most strenuous exertions, and that, in fact, the troops sent to Copenhagen, would, if the peace of Tilsit had not been made, have been sent to the assistance of Russia.—— This, in plain English, would have been expressed as follows: "We allow that we "had a deep interest in the continental war, "and, as to the late ministry not assisting "you, we will not attempt to justify them; "but, when you made the peace of Tilsit to "punish England for their criminal neglect, "you should have considered, that the pre- "sent ministry (just then come into office), "had given you assurances of speedy assist- "ance; but, that, at any rate, the evils that "have fallen upon Europe in consequence "of the treaty of Tilsit, are wholly to be "ascribed to the late ministers." This is the plain English of the passage referred to. This is the true meaning of what has now been issued to the world in the king's name, without any appearance of recollecting, that it was the same king who gave his sanction to the proceedings of both ministries.—— From this declaration, in which great care is taken to refute the Emperor of Russia in what he alledges respecting Denmark, we may anticipate what will be the nature of the discussions, upon this subject, when the parliament meets; nor would it be at all difficult for any one, who has occasionally heard them, to sit down and write beforehand, every word that the several speakers will utter upon the subject. To express every idea, I should say; for, as to the words that they may make use of, and the digressions and ramblings that they may fall into, to anticipate them would be impossible, it being by no means unlikely, that these speeches may resemble that specimen of English oratory, which, as translated from one of our famous debates, is preserved and shown in the Della Cruscan Library.—One faction will blame the other for not preventing the treaty of Tilsit by sending timely aid to the Emperor, "our magnanimous "ally;" while the other faction will recriminate in blaming their opponents for producing the war with Russia by the attack upon Denmark. Indeed, their writers it is, who have, respectively, furnished the Emperor of Russia with the materials for his declaration; with the grounds of his charges against their country; and we have now a pretty good proof, that the patriotism of the principals does by no means yield, in point of fervency, to that of the underlings. I am

convinced, that, with respect to Russia, neither of the factions has acted wrong, except in what they have done towards a co-operation with her. After he refused to ratify his former treaty with France, he should have been left to himself. We had no concern in his new quarrel; England had no more real interest in the fate of his armies or his country than she now has in that of the armies or the countries of the American Savages or of the East India Company; to have sent troops to his succour would have been sending them to almost certain death, and would have been certain to add to the miseries of the people of England; and, not to have taken the Danish fleet would, after the peace of Tilsit, have been voluntarily to enable the two Emperors to put our safety in danger, or, at the least, to give us great annoyance. But, for the two factions to commend the conduct of each other, and especially upon points of great national importance, would never do. It would be contrary to all rule. There would be no matter for debate; no grounds whereon to contend, that one faction ought to come in and enjoy the good things which the other faction now enjoys.—As to the consequences, to us, the people of England, of a war with Russia, they are good, and, as time proceeds, they must be better and better. The merchants are, indeed, in some danger of suffering; but, that suffering will not be great, and what they cease to gain the rest of the nation will gain, which, in my view of things is very desirable. I am aware, that this doctrine will not be very palatable either at Batson's Coffee house or the New York Coffee house, where I perceive that the Russian and American merchants are, like wasps whose nests have been destroyed, assembling in angry council; but, the bees, from whose cells they have heretofore drawn the means of their riotous luxury, must be fools indeed to feel much sorrow at their confusion.—"The custom-house duties will "fall off, while there will be no falling off "in the public expenditure." I know it. But, it is no difference to me, for instance, whether I pay a duty upon the Russian leather, in which the books for my library are bound, or whether I pay that duty upon English leather, or, if it should strike the fancy of the people of Whitehall to put the duty, now collected upon Russian leather, upon horses, what difference is it to me? To me, and to every man, it is as well to pay a duty upon horses as upon books.—There is no getting over this truth. Taxes are still taxes, in whatever shape they may assail us; and, as far as I know, the more direct the tax the better, because it is more clearly perceived, and more easily traced upwards to its source, and downwards to its consequences. If, for instance, all the present taxes were abolished, and in lieu of them two thirds of the whole of every man's income were taken from him, weekly or yearly, in money, how much better we should all understand the thing.—The commercial system is a system of deception and fraud. It is artfully contrived to make the mass of the people believe, that a great part, and even the greatest part, of the taxes come not out of their labour and property, but out of manufactures and commerce; that, somehow or other (for nobody ever pretends to say how), taxes are brought into the country; that bankers, too, make the means of paying taxes; and that, in short, it is but a very little part of the taxes that the people of England really pay. It is this notion, this absurd and ridiculous notion, this notion so unworthy of creatures endowed with reason, that has been made to uphold the corruptions and abominations which have so long prevailed. If there were a man standing at every public-house bar, and, when you paid the landlord twopence for a pot of beer, were to demand fourpence of you in tax, convincing you, at the same time, that he had power to put you in jail if you refused to give it him, the thing would be too clear to admit of dispute about it; the most blind would open their eyes, and, amongst the rest, I hope, my honest, though somewhat long-winded friend, Scoto-Britannus, who, at present, cannot, for the life of him, perceive how it is, that the labourer contributes towards the support of sinecure placemen and pensioners.—It is because I wish the people of England to see clearly to the very bottom of the source of taxation; it is for this, and for other reasons before stated by me, that I am desirous of seeing commerce greatly abridged, and, it is because I am desirous of seeing this, that I hail with satisfaction a war with Russia; not, as the Morning Chronicle falsely insinuates, for the love of war itself; not for the love of battle and murder and sudden death; but, for the sake of the great and permanent good that it will produce. Besides, in a war with Russia, what battles have we to fight? It is a country situated at such a distance, and possessed of so little of that sort of power which can possibly be brought to bear upon us, that a war with it is matter of much less consequence to us than a heavy fall of snow to lie a fortnight, or a rot amongst the sheep. Either of these is of great importance; seriously affects us; diminishes our real wealth;

subtracts from our means of strength and of comfort; adds to the national misery. Yet, though it frequently happens, not the least alarm does it ever excite. While, on the other hand, though it would be impossible to shew how our means of strength or of comfort could be diminished by a war with Russia, no sooner is such a war talked of, than the press sets up an out-cry so fearful, that one would think it was persuaded that the end of the world was approaching.—Forgive me, therefore, my good friend "Prudentius," of Cornwall, that, while I am obliged, for a week, to put off the insertion of your letter, I still preserve "the extraordinary "temper," which you "admire" in me "at a crisis, which, to almost every other "person, is a subject of alarm and regret." I cannot help being pleased at what (for reasons given by me) I think to be for our good. You say, that, though we may be satisfied, that the most tremendous thunder will finally produce good, it becomes none of us to laugh while the storm is raging. Very true. But, you forget, that I deny that there is a storm; and that what I laugh at, is, to hear the wasps, upon being disturbed in the enjoyment of the honey collected by the bees, endeavouring to persuade the latter, that the noise of sticks and brooms and old hats is thunder, and that, as sure as can be, their hives will be involved in the destructive consequences.——With respect to the "con-"federacy of the world," there are some persons, who must be strangely puzzled how to form their wishes. For the confederacy to succeed to its full extent, that is to say, to the conquest and subjugation of the country, would certainly, for reasons too evident to mention, not suit their purpose, unless in a case, which, though not quite impossible, it may be as well not to state. Yet, the consequences on the other side are not much less serious; for, if the confederacy fail; if we should be convinced by that excellent teacher, experience, that we have within ourselves the means of defending our country against the world combined; that with all the nations of Europe united under one head against us and America taking their part, we are still as safe and sound as ever: if this should happen, shall we, in future, be likely so clearly to perceive, that our independence is supported by the "ba-"lance of power" in Europe, and that we ought to send great armies of contractors and quartermasters and commissaries and paymasters and soldiers to fight there in order to support such or such a king or prince, to the end that we ourselves may not be subjugated by France? Shall we be likely so clearly to perceive the sound policy of sending our earnings to pay a Prince of Hesse Cassel or Hesse Darmstadt or Saxe Waimar or Saxe Coburg, or any of the numerous others whose names I have forgotten, to fight for the defence of their own respective dominions? Shall we not, in answer to any enemy (for none but our worst, our very worst, enemies would think of it) who should propose to us to spend our incomes in such a way, say: "why? for what reason should we "work to raise or make things in England "to be so employed, when, but only the "other day, all the world was combined "against us, and here we are, safe and "sound. We wish the king of Hesse Darm-"stadt, or Prince, or what you will, all man-"ner of success, because you seem to take an "interest in his affairs. But, the quarrel "is none of ours; and, as to the remote "consequences of it, we know, that "we have done very well when all "the world were confederated against "us, and as we know that Darmstadt, how-"ever large and potent it may be, must be "in the world, the transfer of Darmstadt, "from one hand to another, can be of no "consequence to us"——We might, too, take a retrospective view of things, and inquire into the causes of the nearly six hundred millions of debt that now oppresses us; and, if we should find, that this debt has arisen from wars, not one of which was necessary to the safety and honour of England, we should be at once confirmed in the opinion, that we ought no longer to listen to the advice of the insidious enemies before spoken of.——For those enemies, therefore, and a villainous crew they are, it would be a serious thing for England to have the experimental proof of her being able to withstand a confederacy of the world. They would no longer have the power of frightening us. They would threaten and bully and wheedle alternately in vain. We should laugh alike at their curses and their prayers. Having discovered, that it is our own country and our labour that give us all we enjoy; having discovered that our happiness or misery, our honour or our disgrace, depends upon ourselves; having discovered, that, if we are right here, we need care very little what is doing any where else: having made these discoveries, we should begin to look a little into our own concerns, like a man, who having been three fourths ruined by speculating and projecting, has enough of reason left to induce him to return to the care of his shop or the cultivation of his land. Such a man, while his head was filled with wild schemes of immense gain,

would naturally have his substance wasted at home, be contracting debts, and mortgaging his estate; but, when he returned to his sober reason, his expenses would be curtailed, and the rogues that had fattened upon him, his squandering servants and their rapacious Jew friends, would be shaken off like half-dead caterpillars when pinched by the frost. ——This is the light, in which I view the famous "confederacy of the world." And will not my friend "Prudentius" allow me to be chearful? Nay, will he not allow me to laugh at the tears of those, who weep only because they think they see a state of things coming, which will oblige them to work or to starve? The out-cry against me used to be, that I "created despondency;" and now, when I am doing my best to "keep up the "spirit of the people," as the Doctor's folks used to say, the out-cry against me is louder than ever; so that, there really is no knowing how to avoid censure, and, accordingly, I have, at last, given the thing up.

American States (continued from page 981).——After what has been said in the articles, contained in the two last Numbers, upon the nature and probable consequences of our dispute with the American States, much need not be added, until new facts arise. There are, however, a few additional observations to make to render the information of my readers complete.——But, before I make these observations, I must notice a letter, which has appeared in the London newspapers, under the name of a Mr. Floger, who is, it appears, one of that worthy brotherhood, called American Captains.——The French official paper, the Moniteur, had published an account of a feast, given on board a frigate, or ship of some sort, in a French port, to Capt. Reid, the commander of the American ship, Revenge, which brought to Falmouth the person who was sent to demand satisfaction in the case of the Chesapeake. How the Revenge (a name that serves to give us an idea of Mr. Jefferson's taste) came to go to France is of little consequence, but there she was; and, according to the account of the Moniteur, the toasts given by Capt. Reid, at the feast before mentioned were full of hostility to England, such as "may the navies of "America and France united humble Eng-"land, that universal pirate," or words to that effect; and that, while these toasts were going on in the cabin, the flags of America and of France entwined were hoisted upon the masts.——Now, Capt. Floger, aforementioned, assures us, that he was present at the feast; that no sentiment hostile to England was given as a toast; and that, as to the flags, there were the flags of several other nations hoisted upon the French ship as well as that of America. The editor of the Times, seeing Capt. Floger's letter in the Morning Chronicle, observes upon it, and, concludes by saying, that, of the two, the Moniteur ought to be believed, not only because it could have no temptation to misstate the facts, but because American Captains are so notorious for falsehood, that no credit whatever ought to be given to any thing that they may say. To which I add, nor to any thing that they may swear. I have recorded numerous instances, wherein persons of this description have actually perjured themselves for the mere purpose of exciting feelings hostile to England. The records of our courts of vice-admiralty contain hundreds of proofs of their profligate disregard of truth. Indeed, I must do their country the justice to say, that the people in general know, acknowledge, and many of them detest the general want of veracity in their captains of ships, whose talent at lying is proverbial through the country. There was not one battle gained by England, during the last war, which these worthies did not represent as a battle gained by the enemy of England, and which was not so believed for many days, and sometimes for weeks, though, in the interim several ships arrived from Europe; so well, so naturally, so as it were by compact, did they agree in their disposition to promulgate lies. If an American ship was stopped at sea and searched by any one of our cruizers, the affair was sure to be made a serious one: a long string of lies were immediately put upon the log-book, intended for publication in America, and was always sure to be published, verified upon the oaths of the captain, the mate, and another or two. In numerous instances these lies were proved to be such; till at last, to "lie like a log-book" is become a proverb in their country.——But, not to lay any stress upon this ground of presumption against Capt. Floger's veracity, let us ask whether it be at all likely, that the Moniteur should have mistated the circumstances in question? What motive should it have? To excite hatred between England and America? Did it not know, that what a foolish Captain might say at a feast would have no other effect here than to excite contempt of him? And, besides, was it not certain, that the statement, if false, would be contradicted, and would produce an effect the contrary of that which was intended? Besides, how should the Moniteur come in possession of an account of the feast at all? The account must have been sent to it;

and, it is quite improbable that the editor should deliberately sit down and alter, or add to, the several toasts, by which he would be sure to expose himself to the charge of base falsehood from all those, at least, who assisted at the festival; and, though the Moniteur is a slave, its editor must necessarily be a person of some consequence, and, in all likelihood, of some regard for character. Did the alteration or addition take place previous to the sending of the toasts to the Moniteur? Then the falsehood originated with the French Captain; and, is it likely, that he would have been guilty of a falsehood, which he must know that a few days would make known to the American captain, who was still in the same port with himself? Then, the sentiments and the manner of the toasts are so precisely those of America; they are so exactly correspondent with what captain Reid has so long been used to, that, without any other evidence of their authenticity, this would be nearly sufficient.——Opposed to all this we have the word of captain Floger; let us see, then, what his motives might be. He says he can have none, but merely that of a love of truth, which is quite good, as coming from an American captain; but, I think, I can suggest another or two. First, he was at the feast; he had a hand in the thing; he joined in the cheers, at least; in short, he was a party. This fact, though not known to the public in general here, would be well known to the merchants to whom he was consigned, and to whom he was to look for freight home. These merchants, who dread nothing so much as a war between the two countries, would naturally express their displeasure; and, captain Floger is not to be told, how much his profits depend upon the good will of the merchant, who, for the time being, has an absolute command over him; nor, need be be reminded of the fate of scores of his comrades, who, during the last war, were dismissed, upon their return home, for having exposed the property of their owners by volunteering, in French ports, in abuse of England. Here are motives for the statement of captain Floger full as strong, at least, as that of an American captain's love of truth. The progress is likely to have been this. The merchant would reprove him for the part he had taken in the inflammatory toasts; he would deny, and make out a story such as he has published. "Well, then, says the "merchant, it would do a great deal of "good, publickly to give the contradiction." This he could not object to; and, as the letter is pretty evidently not of his own writing, the merchant would draw it up for him; and thus would the thing come before the public.——I should not be surprized, however, if the captain had been schooled by higher authority. I should not wonder, if he had been told, from that authority: "John Bull is no longer to be "gulled or bullied. We are got into a "scrape here; and the toasts of that fool "Reid will afford us no help in getting out "of it." The consequence would be what we have seen; and my opinion inclines towards this higher authority; for, the letters of the captain are certainly above the level of Finsbury Square.——This affair of the toasts would have been of no earthly importance, had it not drawn forth captain Floger; nor would his letters have been worthy of a moment's notice, had they not evidently been written by somebody else, and did they not tend to shew, that that somebody else has conceived reasons for not wishing to irritate England.——I now turn to A. B. of the Morning Chronicle, who, as the Morning Post has observed (it having escaped me), when speaking of the Americans, inadvertantly applied the pronoun *us*, thereby verifying the old proverb, that hypocrites should have their cloaks sewed on. From the drawling flimsiness of his style: from his manifest wish to wheedle the ministers into further concessions to America; from his cant about the "highly republican" nature of the American government; from his talk about the "virtues of her revolution;" and, above all, from the insufferable vanity that broke forth at every other sentence: from all these, I was nearly certain that he was an American. It appeared to me, that many a man had been hanged upon evidence less clear. But, the little instance of forgetfulness, pointed out by the Morning Post, puts the matter beyond dispute; and here, then, is the Morning Chronicle engaged in the laudable undertaking of sending forth to the public, essays written by one of our enemies, as written by one of ourselves.——Mr. A. B. in answer to what some one had said about our capturing all the American ships in case of war, asks, "what would you do with all the ships and cargoes; to whom would you sell them?" Why, Sir, to whom do we sell captured ships and cargoes now? If we take her ships, they will save us materials and labour for ship-building; for, they are, in general, very good ships. Supposing them not to suit us in their present shape; still the timber, the cordage, and the sails of them are things of real value, articles of real national wealth, and they will, of course, add to our wealth in the same pro-

portion that they take from the wealth of America, besides the consideration of putting off, to a great distance, the day when America can possibly become powerful upon the sea.——And, as to the cargoes, suppose we capture ten ships laden with Indian corn for Spain or any other of the ports in the Mediterranean; will it be of no use to us to acquire, thus, two or three thousand quarters of the best stuff in the world to fat hogs with? Will not the millers and farmers buy it? and will not an addition be thus made to the national wealth? This is the real way of making an addition to the national wealth; because we send none of the fruit of our labour away in exchange for what is brought in. We should take tobacco, rice, lumber, salt-meat, flour, and butter; and, does A. B. really mean to make us believe, that we shall not know what to do with all these? We should take wine and brandy upon their way from France and Portugal; and will there be no call for them in England? Or, shall we find them the worse, because we have them without giving cloth and hardware in exchange? Verily, if A. B. could persuade us to believe this, his country might well laugh at us.——The Congress are not, it seems, to come to any decision respecting England, till they know the determination of our government. That they do know by this time, unless the determination, expressed in the King's proclamation, be given up. If it be adhered to firmly, the Congress will postpone the discussion, resume it, postpone it again, and so on. There will be a great deal of talk about dignity and honour and independence, but it will all end in smoke.——They may, at last, have recourse to a partial prohibition of export, with the hope of distressing our West India Islands, in which case we have only to issue an order for capturing all their ships trading with other West-India Islands. This would reduce them to reason in two months; for, we might, at the same time, give orders to let pass all ships which should unlade at any of our West India ports, whither numbers would then go, in spite of all the prohibitions of their government. In short, whatever measure of prohibition they may adopt, we should answer by a retaliatory prohibition, exempting therefore the ships of any of the States that chose to set the President's decree at defiance. Our language should be this to the New Englanders, for instance: "We want salt-meat "and lumber from you, and you want rum and "coffee from us, but your President will not "suffer us to carry on this exchange, unless "we will permit his Southern friends (for you "want none of them) to inveigle our sailors "into their ships and keep them there in spite "of us, and unless we will recede from a rule "of neutral commerce which he willingly "submits to at the hands of France. Now, "if you have a mind to trade with us still, "and not suffer yourselves to be sacrificed "to his partialities and passions, why, we "will go on together as usual." There would need nothing more. This the Congress know very well; and, therefore, they will proceed no further than that very common preliminary, which is aptly enough called, shewing the teeth. But, this I say only upon the presumption, that the ministers will not further give way; for, if they do, the Congress will never cease their demands, while we have any thing to surrender.

PORTUGAL.——The Royal Family of Portugal has, to my great surprise, been prevailed upon to embark, with many of its nobles and officers of state, with a view of setling amongst the slaves and serpents of Brasil; but, I must confess, that my surprise proceeds rather from the Prince Regent having had the courage to encounter the difficulties of the undertaking, than from his having been desirous of quitting a country, where, if he had continued to live at all, he must have lived in disgrace.——It is officially stated, that, on the 24th of November, the whole of the Royal Family, consisting of fifteen perfons, embarked on board the Portuguese fleet, consisting of 7 line of battle ships; 5 frigates; 3 armed brigs; and 30 merchant vessels; escorted by 4 English line of battle ships, under the command of Capt. Moore. It is further stated, but not officially, that this fleet sailed out unmolested by the Russian ships, now in the Tagus; that the French were fast approaching to Lisbon, and were expected to enter it the day after the fleet sailed; that a considerable number of the nobility, officers of state, heads of the church, royal body-guards, and law-officers (what a loss to Portugal!) accompanied the royal family, as also a considerable number of wealthy individuals, and a large military force; that the whole number of persons embarked, (including the "large military "force,") was seventeen thousand; that all the treasures, jewels, archives and records were taken away; that the people beheld the mournful spectacle, with the liveliest emotions of sorrow, but without any attempt to impede the departure of their beloved rulers; that, when the court was preparing to embark, the Queen's confessor was missing, but that our ambassador, Lord Strangford, sent his horses to Mafra to fetch him, and thus was this valuable person sent off amongst the

rest; that a remarkable circumstance, is, "that the Queen, whose mental ailments "are well known, experienced a very great "improvement in health, after having been a "few days at sea," a proof that the salt water agrees with persons, or, at least, with crowned heads, when in the state alluded to, which is a discovery that may, one would fain hope, be, in other cases as well as this, turned to good account.——Such is the intelligence, which I have obtained upon this subject, through my ministerial oracle, the Courier Newspaper. But, I want some of the supernatural light of the editor of that print to enable me to perceive, how the day, on which this intelligence was received, could be considered a "proud day for this "country;" because, it appears to me, that Portugal will be as much, though, I confess, not more, in the power of Napoleon now, as it would have been if the embarkation of the royal family had not taken place; that Portugal is as completely subjugated by him as it would have been without the embarkation; and, that any resources, whether local or others, which Portugal is capable of affording him in the furtherance of his designs against us, he will now have the command of as fully as he would have had, if the royal family and law officers had remained. Why, then, was Saturday last, of all the days in the year, a proud day for us? "The emigration of the royal family "cuts off the Brazils from Portugal." But, the Brazils would have been cut off from Portugal without the emigration. The Courier may say, indeed, that it is better that they should be cut off in this manner, than by conquest on our part, with all its consequent train of fleets, troops, governors, commissaries, and "law officers," to the enormous increase of the patronage of the ministers and the burdens of the people; but, I much question, whether he will say this; and yet, it appears to me, that the only possible good of the emigration to us is, the preventing of the Brazils from being a colony of England. Yet, on the other hand, we are not without evils; for, in the first place, we have 4 ships gone now. We shall soon have others to follow. Perhaps troops besides; and, who will venture to insure us against parliamentary grants or loans (which is all one) for the service of New Portugal, as, I suppose, it will be called? So that, as far as I am able to judge, the degree of our joy upon this occasion must be regulated solely by the degree of injury that we shall sustain by the expences attending the emigration of the Portuguese government, less than we should have sustained by the conquest of the Brazils for ourselves. And this is the mighty good, the "auspi- "cious event," the "new and memorable "æra," in the affairs of nations, which was to make Saturday last a proud day for England. Really, Mr. Courier, I do think that a trip to sea might be as serviceable to you as to the Queen of Portugal.——As to the situation of the Prince Regent and his family and friends, it will, if he, instead of listening to flatterers and sycophants, resolve to act for himself and act wisley, certainly be preferable to a miserable dependance upon Napoleon or one of his vice-roys; but, to hold a language, as some of our news-paper people do, that he is going to be at the head of a great kingdom is ridiculous. The whole of the civilized population of the Brazils does not exceed that of Hampshire, and, as to the natives of the country, they are his enemies to a man. It is, if I recollect rightly, nearly, if not quite, two hundred years, since the Brazils were settled; and, if such has been the progress of their population, how is it to be expected that the country should ever be able to defend itself against a powerful invader, if any one chose to invade it? All those who work in that country are slaves; aye, Mr. Wilberforce, negro slaves, twenty or thirty thousand of whom are imported annually from the African coast. This is a fine people whereof for an European king to become sovereign.—— As every country that we, no matter how, get hold of, is the "finest in the whole world," it was quite in rule that the Courier gave that quality to the Brazils; but, compared with the very worst country in Europe, it is a villainous country, abounding in tormenting and venomous reptiles, both in the air and upon the earth, and possessing no one quality which can place it, for a moment, in competition with the country, from which the Portuguese government has been driven. When, therefore, I view the Prince Regent in his new situation, when I consider the difficulties that he must necessarily have to encounter; when I anticipate the longing looks that he will, in a very short time, cast back towards that country, which in all likelihood, he is doomed never to see again; and, when I behold that really fine country, with all its corn-fields and orange groves and vineyards, in the hands of a conqueror who will not fail to turn them to account, that conqueror being the mortal enemy of England: when I thus contemplate and consider, I cannot help despising the man, who tells me, that the day when the intelligence thereof was communicated to us, was a "proud day in the annals of England."——It is,

from what has been said, pretty evident, that, if Napoleon should choose, at any future time, to destroy the Portuguese government in the Brazils, he may do it (especially in time of peace), before we can be aware of his intentions; for it is impossible for that government to keep up a military force able to resist ten thousand Frenchmen, because there are in the whole country no persons to mould into soldiers. The masters will not be soldiers, and the negro slaves cannot be trusted. Whence, then, are the troops, now there, to be recruited? There is now no mother country to drain, remember, as we drain England for India! From England, then, the recruits must go, or there will be no army in a very short time; and, an army will be necessary to enable the king to raise taxes for the support of the "law-officers" and others. In short, look at the event which way I will, I see it full of miseries for the prince and the people of Brazil, and full of mischiefs towards ourselves. Nor is there any ground for the sons of commerce to chuckle. They can have no more trade with Brazil now than they had before; and, as far as they pay a share of the taxes, they will pay more dearly for it.——I understand you, Sir Baalam; you mean to say, that the Island of Madeira will be an ample compensation for all those expences; and, if we had completely abandoned the continent, resolving in future to maintain the dominion of the sea, making that the sole theatre of our warlike undertakings, I should have no objection to the Island of Madeira, which lies in a very convenient part of the ocean, which would require but little expence, and which is abundant in excellent produce. But, you forget, Baalam, that Napoleon, who has now conquered Portugal, will make peace for Portugal as well as for France; that he is very likely to remember, that Madeira is a Portuguese colony; and, that he is also very likely to make us give it up too, yea, after we have paid, as we in all probability shall do, the amount of its supposed worth to the Portuguese government.——And yet last Saturday was "a proud day in the annals of "England," and Lord Mulgrave tells the Lord Mayor that he "has great satisfaction" in giving him information that the Portuguese fleet and government are got safe off; but, I have had the honour to hear his lordship *speak*, and after that it would ill become me to attempt to criticise his letters.

"PERISH COMMERCE."——At the late Smithfield meeting of cattle showers, the following proceedings are said to have taken place:——"The DUKE OF BEDFORD, rose, "and said, that we had heard much of a "late pamphlet, entitled "*Britain independent of Commerce;*" while "*Perish* "*Commerce*" had been the language of "others: *happily*, the present company "were not called upon to decide between "the different branches of our national in-"dustry; but while they knew agriculture "to be the fountain of plenty and virtuous "industry, they were so fully impressed "with the importance of commerce and "manufactures, as heartily to concur in— "*The union of agriculture, commerce and* "*manufactures.*—— LORD SOMERVILLE "then rose, and, after acknowledging the "propriety of confining the business of the "present meeting, as much as possible, "within its original objects, begged to call "the attention of the land owners present "to the great importance *of supplying our* "*navy with hemp*, the importation of "which, from the Baltic, is now unhappily "interdicted; and that, although an excel-"lent substitute is known in the Bengal "sun hemp, should this fail of hereafter "fully supplying the want of our navy, he "trusted, that as hemp is proved to be an "excellent preparation for a wheat crop, "and to interfere little with the established "system of husbandry upon strong soils, "except in the growth of bears, for which "it must be substituted, that the land own-"ers would be found ready in forwarding "the views of government, in raising this "most essential article upon our own soils, "by relinquishing the restrictions in their "laws, against the growth of a vegetable, "which is now proved by experience not to "exhaust the soil, more than other crops, "when not left to ripen its seed."—After this, there was read, it seems, for the benefit of the company, an essay upon the buying and selling of *Scotch Cattle*, though I should have thought, that most of the persons present knew pretty well the nature of that traffic, of which England has now felt the blessed effects for somewhat better than a century.——As to "*perish commerce*," his Grace, the Duke of Bedford is, I should think, better skilled in *Scotch Cattle*, old and young, than he is in matters relating to commerce, as connected with politics; he may have experience for his guide in the former; but, he has not, in all probability, had much experience in the latter. At any rate, if his grace means to controvert our doctrines; if he means to honour us by entering the lists of controversy with us, he should be apprized, that we shall hope to be met by something more and better than *a toast*.——What LORD SOMERVILLE said is worthy of notice, though the meaning in the

conclusion is not very clear. No reliance should be placed upon India. We have plenty of land in England to grow *hemp* upon. *Low* land is best; but, his Lordship says, and I dare say he is well informed upon the subject, that it will grow very well as a preparaaion for wheat. Only let the hemp importation be stopped, and we shall grow enough; and, as Mr. Spence says, until we do grow enough, it is absurd to call ourselves *independent*.

*Botley, Thursday, 24th Dec.* 1807

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NECESSITY OF ECONOMY.

SIR,——The nation is much indebted to you for the pains you have taken to enforce the necessity of economy and reform, and I am fully convinced, that without those of the higher ranks follow your advice, a few years only will be requisite to complete the destruction of our national prosperity. I have sometimes been mistaken in my conjectures on that event, but it is of that nature, which though a man cannot calculate to a certainty, yet he certainly cannot be far mistaken. Perhaps, as you seem to suggest, the æra of our strength and glory is already past, and yet so insensibly that we do not perceive our decline; I am not of that opinion, for I think it will be sudden, rapid, and perceptible, if not speedily averted by a system of reform which shall put a stop to the rapid and devouring progress of taxation, and restore to the lower and middle ranks those comforts which were once the proud distinction of Britons. Comforts and liberties of which the people in no other nation could boast, and gave them that noble ardour in defence of their country, which was unknown even in the proud republics of Athens, Rome, and Sparta. Luxury, Mr. Cobbett, blasting, consuming luxury, will be our ruin; and if we do not soon give an example, which has never before, I believe, been given in the world, luxury will make us fall under the overwhelming power of France, and blot us out of the list of nations. The great must set an example of heroic self denial; they must give up their splendid, extravagant, and senseless pomp, or the whole nation must suffer for their obstinate blindness; if taxes must be raised for the continuance of the war, they must be raised either by the total abolition of all useless places and pensions, or they must be raised from the fortunes of the great exclusively, for the poor and middle ranks are already ground to powder; and if the rich have not prudence, or foresight, or virtue enough to make great sacrifices of luxury to safety, we must all suffer together; but woe be to them who might have saved us and would not. It will be to no purpose then that they raise the cry of "jacobins and levellers," for it will avail them nothing. It is to that senseless cry that we shall owe much of our misery, for if they had not deceived and imposed upon the middle ranks, with such a miserable bugbear, they would sooner have seen their true interest, and been more unanimous in their demand of reform.—Among a certain rank it is now deemed impossible for a dozen people to meet together in friendly social converse; nothing under two, three, four, or five hundred, nay, sometimes a thousand people can be seen in what is called a fashionable party; and what is the consequence of this? Two or three of these parties in a year, with other proportionable expences, consume the most princely incomes in a few weeks; and to support this extravagance, they who aim at it, and many do aim at it, who have very small pretensions, they must eke out a moderate income by selling themselves to a minister, who provides for them and their families out of the public purse, and thus helps forward the work of taxation and corruption, which is consuming the very vitals of the state, and undermining a constitution which was once the envy and admiration of Europe. It is a difficult thing to renovate a worn out constitution. But, thank heaven, the body politic is not altogether like the natural body, and what in one case is impossible, in the other is only improbable; as to the means of accomplishing this great undertaking, perhaps at some future period I will endeavour to give my humble opinion, for the present, I remain, &c ——W. BURDON.——*Hartford near Morpeth, June* 23, 1807.

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LORD KINGSTON AND CAPTAIN HAY.

*(Extracted from the Courier Newspaper.)*

On the 17th Nov. 1807, in the Court of King's Bench, the Attorney General moved to make the rule absolute for a criminal information against Capt. Philip Hay, of the 18th light dragoons, for giving a challenge to Lord Kingston.—Mr. Park, this day, shewed cause against making the rule absolute. The charge made against the defendant was that of giving a challenge to the prosecutor. The affidavits upon which the application was made stated, that in the year 1798, Lord Kingston was colonel of the North Cork Militia, and was proceeding to Wexford to oppose the rebels, when he was taken. He there saw the defendant, who appeared to him to act as a commander of the insurgents, and in this opinion he was confirmed by their leader, Gen. Keob, who said he had deserted

from his Majesty's service. When the commotion had subsided, Capt. Hay demanded of the commissioners compensation as a suffering loyalist. In consequence of this request, lord Kingston wrote to the earl of Hardwicke, representing that the defendant could support no such claim, since he had co-operated with the rebels. The result was, the meeting between lord Kingston and the defendant, on the 8th of Oct. last in Devonshire-place, where the challenge complained of was given. In reply to the charge, the learned counsel had the affidavit of the defendant himself, who stated, that in 1790, when he was only 13 years old, he went aboard in his majesty's service; and after his return, at the age of 18, received a lieutenancy, and accompanied Gen. Abercrombie to the West Indies. From that time until 1798, he never returned to his Majesty's dominions, excepting for the space of 8 days; and on the 30th April, in the same year, he went to Ireland, to take possession of his patrimonial estate in the county of Wexford. Finding that the generality of the people were nearly ripe for insurrection, he engaged himself in an employment gratifying to himself and useful to his country, in recovering the affections of his tenantry to their king; and 250 persons actually took the oath of allegiance, administered to them by a magistrate of the name of Richards at his instigation. In the month of May the rebellion broke out; and although the defendant at that time was an officer of rank in his majesty's army, he notwithstanding, engaged himself in a subordinate capacity in a volunteer corps, and exerted himself with the utmost activity against the Insurgents. When the loyalits were under the necessity of abandoning the town of Wexford to the rebels, capt. Hay was endeavouring to make his escape with some companions, by means of a vessel in the harbour, but he was intercepted by the insurgents, and brought back a prisoner. When he was secured the rebels held a spit to his throat, and girding a sword to his side, compelled him to place the shamrock in his hat. During this period, lord Kingston was also taken, and to him capt. Hay communicated the situation in which he was placed; and the defendant intimated to his lordship his intention to make his escape as soon as possible. The prosecutor then requested that he would represent his (the prosecutor's) confinement to his Majesty's army, that if possible he might be released. Capt. Hay, after much danger did escape, and was the first person who transmitted to government the intelligence respecting the rebels. After the rebellion had ceased, suspicious were entertained by many persons in Dublin, that Capt. Hay had been instrumental in favour of the insurgents; and, at his own request, he was brought to a court martial. The decision was that the defendant had borne arms against his majesty; but it evidently appearing, that his conduct proceeded from compulsion, the court most honourably acquitted him. After this public testimony as to the rectitude of his motives, lord Cornwallis appointed the defendant to the command of a troop in the 25th Light Dragoons, from which he was afterwards removed to the 18th, under the command of col. Stewart, brother to lord Castlereagh. Not withstanding this result of the claim of capt. Hay for compensation, the High Sheriff, and 21 magistrates of the country of Wexford, demanded, that the defendant should appear before their Quarter Sessions, to answer the charge of receiving money improperly as a suffering loyalist. Upon the recommendation of his counsel, Captain Hay resisted this application but consented that the matter should be examined in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, where the judges quashed the proceedings. These prosecutions having failed, Lord K. sent in a statement of the facts contained in his affidavit to-day, to his R. H. the Duke of York, in consequence of which, an enquiry was instituted, the result of which was, that the commander in chief expressed the fullest conviction that the insinuations against the defendant were completely unfounded, and directed that this opinion should be communicated to Capt. Hay. Since that period to the present time, Lord K. had traduced the character of the defendant in every company he entered, and had declared to Col. Stewart, and other distinguished persons, upon several occasions, that a hangman was the only man fit to deal with Capt. Hay. So much the defendant had thought it right to say with respect to his previous conduct, and the charge made against him by the prosecutor of being a traitor to his country. The fact of giving a challenge, the learned counsel did not mean to deny; but the court would see that the circumstances by which it was attended, were not such as would warrant them in granting the extraordinary interference requested. The interview on the 8th of Oct. had been misrepresented by the prosecutor. What occurred was as follows: After recognizing each other, Capt. Hay said, that he had been informed, that his lordship had traduced his character, and he and his brother officers with him, Mr. Carew and Mr. Hughes, wished to be informed if that were

the truth. Lord K. replied, that upon hearing, that Capt. Hay had been allowed his claim as a suffering loyalist, he had done every thing in his power to bring the defendant to trial for that swindling transaction. Capt. Hay answered, that he did not wish to know what his lordship had done; but he required an explanation of the language he had so frequently used, and likewise an apology for the expression he had just employed. Lord K. observed, that he should make no apology, that he had been to his R. H. the Duke of York, to state the defendant's conduct, and that the only person fit to deal with him was the hangman. Capt. Hay was much irritated, and told Lord K., that he demanded that satisfaction from him which one gentleman expected from another. His lordship enquired, if the defendant intended it as a challenge? And being answered in the affirmative, he replied, that he would not meet Capt. Hay; that he did not consider him as a gentleman, when he refused to appear before a jury of his country, to answer for the swindling transaction he had been guilty of in receiving compensation as a suffering loyalist. Capt. Hay then told Lord K. that he had done with him; that he found him in infamy and in infamy left him. In this statement Capt. Hay was confirmed by the affidavits of the Hon. Col. Stewart, Lieutenants Carew and Hughes; to the latter of whom Lord K. had declared, that he would not meet Capt. Hay, but would fight any person whom he might send; and that if the defendant should openly insult him, his lordship thought he was as strong or a stronger man than the defendant, and would be able to throw him over a bridge, or otherwise dispose of him. Under these circumstances the defendant appealed to their lordships, not merely as judges, but as men, trusting that they would respect the feelings of an injured individual, and would not interfere in a case upon grounds like those stated on the part of the prosecution. ——The Attorney General replied, and contended that it was quite impossible for the court to consider the conduct of Capt. Hay otherwise than as that of a man endeavouring to force the noble lord into a duel. The question was, whether it was altogether such as called for the interference of their lordships; this, he believed would not be denied, and he therefore trusted that the rule would be made absolute.——Lord Ellenborough observed, that the language used certainly could bear no other construction, but that of provoking a challenge, at the same time that the court could not overlook those provocations that gave rise to it. Here the learned lord recapitulated many of the remarks made upon the case by the counsel for Capt. Hay; he particularly dwelt upon the soreness that Capt. Hay must feel at being branded as a rebel, because inevitable and irresistable necessity had happened to drive him as much in the power of the rebel forces as Lord K. himself was. His Lordship added, that in all cases of applications of this description, the Court had a discretion which he trusted would at all times be wisely applied. In the case of the King *v.* Hankey, where, like the present, there was all that could be called a direct challenge, and, like the present, all that could be also called wanton provocation, the court exercised that discretion. They refused the rule, so they would here. The complainant ought to have come into court with clean hands himself: he did not; his conduct has been that of uniform and reiterated calumny against Capt. Hay, and he had no title here to the rule in question. His lordship said, that it must not be doubted for a moment, that the giving a challenge was an offence which the law would punish, but under certain circumstances, the parties might not be entitled to the speedy and especial interference of the court. Here there did not appear to be any intention on either side of breaking the peace at this time. As for Lord K. his only objection was (as it appeared) to fighting a rebel. He refused to meet Capt. Hay, because he deemed him a rebel, but he was ready to embrue his hands in the blood of any others of his Majesty's loyal subjects.—Rule discharged; but, said his lordship not with costs.

## PUBLIC PAPERS.

Russia.——*King of England's Declaration, in Answer to that of the Emperor of Russia. Dated at Westminster, Dec.* 18, 1807.

The Declaration issued at St. Petersburgh, by his Maj. the Emperor of all the Russias, has excited in his Maj.'s mind the strongest sensations of astonishment and regret.—His Maj. was not unaware of the nature of those secret engagements which had been imposed upon Russia in the conferences of Tilsit. But his Maj. had entertained the hope, that a review of the transactions of that unfortunate negociation, and a just estimate of its effects upon the glory of the Russian name, and upon the interests of the Russian Empire, would have induced his Imperial Majesty to extricate himself from the embarrassment of those new counsels and connections which he had adopted in a moment of despondency and

alarm, and to return to a policy more congenial to the principles which he has so invariably professed, and more conducive to the honour of his crown, and to the prosperity of his dominions.—This hope has dictated to his Maj. the utmost forbearance and moderation in all his diplomatic intercourse with the Court of St. Petersburgh, since the peace of Tilsit.—His Maj. had much cause for suspicion, and just ground of complaint. But he abstained from the language of reproach. His Maj. deemed it necessary to require specific explanation with respect to those arrangements with France, the concealment of which from his Maj. could not but confirm the impression already received of their character and tendency. But his Maj., nevertheless, directed the demand of that explanation to be made, not only without asperity or the indication of any hostile disposition, but with that considerate regard to the feelings and situation of the Emperor of Russia, which resulted from the recollection of former friendship, and from confidence interrupted, but not destroyed.—The Declaration of the Emperor of Russia proves that the object of his Maj.'s forbearance and moderation has not been attained. It proves, unhappily, that the influence of that power, which is equally and essentially the enemy both of G. Britain and of Russia, has acquired a decided ascendancy in the Counsels of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh; and has been able to excite a causeless enmity between two nations, whose long established connection, and whose mutual interests prescribed the most intimate union and co-operation.—His Maj. deeply laments the extension of the calamities of war. But called upon as he is, to defend himself against an act of unprovoked hostility, His Maj. is anxious to refute in the face of the world the pretexts by which that act is attempted to be justified.—The Declaration asserts that his Maj. the Emperor of Russia has twice taken up arms in a cause in which, the interest of G. Britain was more direct than his own: and founds upon this assertion the charge against G. Britain of having neglected to second and support the military operations of Russia.—His Maj. willingly does justice to the motives which originally engaged Russia in the great struggle against France. His Maj. avows with equal readiness the interest which G. Britain has uniformly taken in the fates and fortunes of the powers of the Continent. But it would surely be difficult to prove that G. Britain, who was herself in a state of hostility with Prussia, when the war broke out between Prussia and France, had an interest and a duty more direct in espousing the Prussian quarrel than the Emperor of Russia, the ally of his Prussian Maj., the protector of the North of Europe, and the Guarantee of the Germanic Constitution.—It is not in a public Declaration that his Maj. can discuss the policy of having at any particular period of the war effected, or omitted to effect, disembarkations of troops on the coasts of Naples. But the instance of the war with the Porte is still more singularly chosen to illustrate the charge against G. Britain of indifference to the interests of her ally: a war undertaken by G. Britain at the instigation of Russia, and solely for the purpose of maintaining Russian interests against the influence of France.—If, however, the peace of Tilsit is indeed to be considered as the consequence and the punishment of the imputed inactivity of G. Britain, his Maj. cannot but regret that the Emperor of Russia should have resorted to so precipitate and fatal a measure, at the moment when he had received distinct assurances that his Maj. was making the most strenous exertions to fulfil the wishes and expectations of his ally (assurances which his Imperial Maj. received and acknowledged with apparent confidence and satisfaction); and when his Maj. was, in fact, prepared to employ for the advancement of the common objects of the war, those forces which, after the peace of Tilsit, he was under the necessity of employing to disconcert a combination directed against his own immediate interests and security.—The vexation of Russian commerce by G. Britain is, in truth, little more than an imaginary grievance. Upon a diligent examination, made by his Maj.'s command, of the records of the British Court of Admiralty, there has been discovered only a solitary instance in the course of the present war, of the condemnation of a vessel really Russian; a vessel which had carried naval stores to a port of the common enemy. There are but few instances of Russian vessels detained: and none in which justice has been refused to a party regularly complaining of such detention. It is therefore matter of surprise, as well as of concern to his Maj., that the Emperor of Russia should have condescended to bring forward a complaint which, as it cannot be seriously felt by those in whose behalf it is urged, might appear to be intended to countenance those exaggerated declamations, by which France perseveringly endeavours to inflame the jealousy of other countries, and to justify her own inveterate animosity against G. Britain.—The peace of Tilsit was followed by an offer

of mediation on the part of the Emperor of Russia, for the conclusion of a peace between G. Britain and France; which, it is asserted, that his Maj. refused.—His Maj. did not refuse the mediation of the Emperor of Russia; although the offer of it was accompanied by circumstances of concealment, which might well have justified his refusal. The articles of the treaty of Tilsit were not communicated to his Maj; and specifically that article of the treaty in virtue of which the mediation was proposed, and which prescribed a limited time for the return of his Maj.'s answer to that proposal. And his Maj. was thus led into an apparent compliance with a limitation so offensive to the dignity of an independent sovereign. But the answer so returned by his Maj. was not a refusal. It was a conditional acceptance. The conditions required by his Maj. were—a statement of the basis upon which the enemy was disposed to treat; and a communication of the articles of the peace of Tilsit. The first of these conditions was precisely the same which the Emperor of Russia had himself annexed not four months before to his own acceptance of the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Austria. The second was one which his Maj. would have had a right to require, even as the ally of his Imperial Maj.: but which it would have been highly improvident to omit, when he was invited to confide to his Imperial Maj. the care of his honour and of his interest.—But even if these conditions (neither of which has been fulfilled, although the fulfilment of them has been repeatedly required by his Maj.'s ambassador at St. Petersburgh), had not been in themselves perfectly natural and necessary; there were not wanting considerations which might have warranted his Maj. in endeavouring, with more than ordinary anxiety, to ascertain the views and intentions of the Emperor of Russia, and the precise nature and effect of the new relations which his Imperial Maj. had contracted.—The complete abandonment of the interests of the King of Prussia (who had twice rejected proposals of separate peace, from a strict adherence to his engagements with his Imperial ally), and the character of those provisions which the Emperor of Russia was contented to make for his own interests in the negociations of Tilsit, presented no encouraging prospect of the result of any exertions which his Imperial Maj might be disposed to employ in favour of G. Britain.—It is not, while a French army still occupies and lays waste the remaining dominions of the King of Prussia, in spite of the stipulations of the Prussian treaty of Tilsit; while contributions are arbitrarily exacted by France from that remnant of the Prussian monarchy, such as, in its entire and most flourishing state, the Prussian monarchy would have been unable to discharge; while the surrender is demanded, in time of peace, of Prussian fortresses, which had not been reduced during the war; and while the power of France is exercised over Prussia with such shameless tyranny, as to designate and demand for instant death, individuals, subjects of his Prussian Maj. and resident in his dominions, upon a charge of disrespect towards the French government;—it is not while all these things are done and suffered, under the eyes of the Emperor of Russia, and without his interference on behalf of his ally, that his Maj. can feel himself called upon to account to Europe for having hesitated to repose an unconditional confidence in the efficacy of his Imperial Maj.'s mediation.—Nor, even if that mediation had taken full effect, if a peace had been concluded under it, and that peace guaranteed by his Imperial Maj., could his Maj. have placed implicit reliance on the stability of any such arrangement, after having seen the Emperor of Russia openly transfer to France the sovereignty of the Ionian republic, the independence of which his Imperial Maj. had recently and solemnly guaranteed.—But while the alleged rejection of the Emperor of Russia's mediation, between G. Britain and France, is stated as a just ground of his Imperial Maj.'s resentment; his Maj.'s request of that mediation, for the re-establishment of peace between G. Britain and Denmark, is represented as an insult which it was beyond the bounds of his Imperial Maj 's moderation to endure.—His Maj. feels himself under no obligation to offer any atonement or apology to the Emperor of Russia for the expedition against Copenhagen. It is not for those who were parties to the secret arrangements of Tilsit, to demand satisfaction for a measure to which those arrangements gave rise, and by which one of the objects of them has been happily defeated.—His Maj.'s justification of the expediton against Copenhagen is before the world. The Declaration of the Emperor of Russia would supply whatever was wanting in it, if any thing could be wanting to convince the most incredulous of the urgency of that necessity under which his Maj. acted.—But until the Russian Declaration was published, his Maj. had no reason to suspect that any opinions which the Emperor of Russia might entertain of the transactions at Copenhagen, could be such as to preclude his Imperial Maj. from undertaking at the request of G.

Britain, that same office of mediator, which he had assumed with so much alacrity on the behalf of France.—Nor can his Maj. forget, that the first symptoms of reviving confidence, since the peace of Tilsit, the only prospect of success in the endeavours of his Maj.'s ambassador to restore the ancient good understanding between G. Britain and Russia, appeared when the intelligence of the siege of Copenhagen had been recently received at St. Petersbugh.—The inviolability of the Baltic Sea, and the reciprocal guarantees of the powers that border upon it, guarantees said to have been contracted with the knowledge of the British government, are stated as aggravations of his Maj.'s proceedings in the Baltic. It cannot be intended to represent his Maj. as having at any time acquiesced in the principles upon which the inviolability of the Baltic is maintained, however his Maj. may, at particular periods, have forborne, for special reasons, influencing his conduct at the time, to act in contradiction of them. Such forbearance never could have applied but to a state of peace and real neutrality in the North; and his Maj. most assuredly could not be expected to recur to it, after France has been suffered to establish herself in undisputed sovereignty along the whole coast of the Baltic Sea, from Dantzig to Lubee.—But the higher the value which the Emperor of Russia places on the engagements respecting the tranquillity of the Baltic, which he describes himself as inheriting from his immediate predecessors, the Empress Catherine and the Emperor Paul, the less justly can his Imperial Maj. resent the appeal made to him by his Maj. as the guarantee of the peace to be concluded between G. Britain and Denmark. In making that appeal, with the utmost confidence and sincerity, his Maj. neither intended, nor can he imagine that he offered, any insult to the Emperor of Russia. Nor can his Maj. conceive that, in proposing to the Prince Royal terms of peace, such as the most successful war on the part of Denmark could hardly have been expected to extort from G. Britain, his Maj. rendered himself liable to the imputation, either of exasperating the resentment, or of outraging the dignity, of Denmark.—His Maj. has thus replied to all the different accusations by which the Russian government labours to justify the rupture of a connection which has subsisted for ages, with reciprocal advantages to G. Britain and Russia; and attempts to disguise the operation of that external influence by which Russia is driven into unjust hostilities for interests not her own.—The Russian Declaration proceeds to announce the several conditions on which alone these hostilities can be terminated, and the intercourse of the two countries renewed.—His Maj. has already had occasion to assert that justice has in no instance been denied to the claims of his Imperial Maj.'s subjects.—The termination of the war with Denmark has been so anxiously sought by his Maj., that it cannot be necessary for his Maj. to renew any professions upon that subject. But his Maj. is at a loss to reconcile the Emperor of Russia's present anxiety for the completion of such an arrangement, with his Imperial Maj.'s recent refusal to contribute his good offices for effecting it.—The requisition of his Imperial Maj. for the immediate conclusion, by his Maj., of a peace with France, is as extraordinary in the substance, as it is offensive in the manner. His Maj. has at no time declined to treat with France, when France has professed a willingness to treat on an admissible basis. And the Emperor of Russia cannot fail to remember that the last negociation between G. Britain and France was broken off, upon points immediately affecting, not his Maj.'s own interests, but those of his Imperial ally. But his Maj. neither understands, nor will he admit, the pretension of the Emperor of Russia to dictate the time, or the mode, of his Maj.'s pacific negociation with other powers. It never will be endured by his Maj. that any government shall indemnify itself for the humiliation of subserviency to France, by the adoption of an insulting and peremptory tone towards G. Britain.—His Maj. proclaims anew those principles of maritime law, against which the armed neutrality, under the auspices of the Empress Catherine, was originally directed; and against which the present hostilities of Russia are denounced. Those principles have been recognized and acted upon in the best periods of the history of Europe; and acted upon by no power with more strictness and severity than by Russia herself in the reign of the Empress Catherine.—Those principles it is the right and the duty of his Maj. to maintain: And against every confederacy, his Maj. is determined, under the blessing of divine Providence, to maintain them. They have at all times contributed essentially to the support of the maritime power of G. Britain; but they are become incalculably more valuable and important at a period when the maritime power of G. Britain constitutes the sole remaining bulwark against the overwhelming usurpations of France; the only refuge to which other nations may yet resort, in happier times, for assistance and protection.—When

the opportunity for peace between G. Britain and Russia shall arrive, his Maj. will embrace it with eagerness. The arrangements of such a negociation will not be difficult or complicated. His Maj., as he has nothing to concede, so he has nothing to require: satisfied if Russia shall manifest a disposition to return to her ancient feelings of friendship towards G. Britain; to a just consideration of her own true interests; and to a sense of her own dignity as an independent nation.

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RUSSIA.——*Order of Council for general Reprisals against Russia.*

At the Court at Windsor, the 18th of December, 1807, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.——His Majesty having taken into consideration the injurious and hostile proceedings of the Emperor of all the Russias, as set forth in the Declaration of this date, issued by his Majesty's command; and being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of his crown, and procuring reparation and satisfaction, his Majesty therefore is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects, of the Emperor of all the Russias (save and except any vessels to which his Majesty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo, and have not since arrived at any foreign ports,) so that as well his Majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissionated by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Emperor of all the Russias, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the Emperor of all the Russias, and bring the same to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions, &c. &c.—CAMDEN, P. WESTMORLAND, C. P. S. HAWKESBURY, MULGRAVE, ST. HELEN'S, SP. PERCEVAL, G. CANNING.

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## FOREIGN OFFICIAL PAPERS.

AMERICA.——*Message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress; dated Oct. 27, 1807.*

Circumstances, fellow citizens, which seriously threatened the peace of our country, have made it a duty to convene you at an earlier period than usual. The love of peace, so much cherished in the bosom of our citizens, which had so long guided the proceedings of their public councils, and induced forbearance under so many wrongs, may not insure our continuance in the quiet pursuits of industry. The many injuries and depredations committed on our commerce and navigation on the high seas, for years past; the successive innovations on those principles of public law, which have been established by the reason and usage of nations, as the rule of their intercourse, and the umpire and security of their rights and peace; and all the circumstances which induced the extraordinary mission to London, are already known to you. The instructions given to our ministers were framed in the sincerest spirit of amity and moderation. They accordingly proceeded, in conformity therewith, to propose arrangements which might embrace and settle all the points in difference between us, which might bring us to a mutual understanding on our neutral and national rights, and provide for a commercial intercourse on conditions of some equality. After long and fruitless endeavours to effect the purposes of their mission, and to obtain arrangements within the limits of their instructions, they concluded to sign such as could be obtained, and to send them for consideration, candidly declaring to the other negociators, that they were acting against their instructions, and that their government, therefore, could not be pledged for ratification. Some of the articles proposed might have been admitted on a principle of compromise; but others were too highly disadvantageous; and no sufficient provision was made against the principal source of the irritations and collisions which were constantly endangering the peace of two nations. The question, therefore, whether a treaty should be accepted in that form, could have admitted but of one decision, even had no declaration of the other party impaired our confidence in it. Still anxious not to close the door against friendly adjustment, new modifications were framed, and further concessions authorised, than could before have been supposed necessary, and our ministers were instructed to resume their negociations on those grounds.——On this new reference to amicable discussion, we were reposing in confidence, when, on the 22d day of June last, by a formal order from a British admiral, the frigate Chesapeake, leaving her port for a distant service, was attacked by one of those vessels which had been lying in our harbours under the indulgences of hospitality, was disabled from proceeding, had several of her crew killed,

and four taken away. On this outrage no commentaries are necessary. Its character has been pronounced, by the indignant voice of our citizens, with an emphasis, an unanimity never exceeded. I immediately, by proclamation, interdicted our harbours and waters to all British armed vessels, forbade intercourse with them; and uncertain how far hostilities were intended, and the town of Norfolk indeed being threatened with immediate attack, a sufficient force was ordered for the protection of that place, and such other preparations commenced and pursued as the prospect rendered proper. An armed vessel of the U. States was dispatched with instructions to our ministers at London, to call on that government for the satisfaction and security required by the outrage. A very short interval ought now to bring the answer, which shall be communicated to you as soon as received; then also, or as soon after as the public interests shall be found to admit, the unratified treaty, and proceedings relative to it, shall be made known to you. —The aggression, thus begun, has been continued on the part of the British commanders, by remaining within our waters, in defiance of the authority of the country, by habitual violations of its jurisdiction, and at length by putting to death one of the persons whom they had forcibly taken from on board the Chesapeake. These aggravations necessarily lead to the policy either of never admitting an armed vessel into our harbours, or of maintaining in every harbour such an armed force as may constrain obedience to the laws, and protect the lives and property of our citizens against their armed guests; but the expense of such a standing force, and its inconsistence with our principles, dispense with those courtesies which would necessarily call for it, and leave us equally free to exclude the navy, as we are the army of a foreign power, from entering our limits.——To former violations of maritime rights, another is now added of very extensive effect. The government of that nation has issued an order interdicting all trade by neutrals between ports not in amity with them; and being now at war with nearly every nation on the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas, our vessels are required to sacrifice their cargoes at the first port they touch, or to return home without the benefit of going to any other market. Under this new law of the ocean, our trade on the Mediterranean has been swept away by seizures and condemnations, and that on other seas is threatened with the same fate.—Our differences with Spain remain still unsettled, no measures having been taken, on her part, since my last communications to Congress, to bring them to a close. But under a state of things, which may favour re-consideration, they have been recently pressed, and an expectation is entertained they may now soon be brought to an issue of some sort. With their subjects on our borders, no new collisions have taken place, nor seem immediately to be apprehended. To our former ground of complaints has been added a very serious one, as you will see by the decree, a copy of which is now communicated. Whether this decree, which professes to be conformable to that of the French government of Nov. 21, 1806, heretofore communicated to Congress, will also be conformed to that in its construction and application in relation to the United States, had not been ascertained at the date of our last communications. These, however, gave reason to expect such conformity —With the other nations of Europe our harmony has been uninterrupted, and commerce and friendly intercourse have been maintained on their usual footing.—— Our peace with the several States on the coast of Barbary, appears as firm as at any former period, and as likely to continue as that of any other nation.—Among our Indian neighbours in the North Western quarters, some fermentations were observed soon after the late occurrences, threatening the continuance of our peace. Messages were said to be interchanged, and tokens to be passing, which usually denotes a state of restlessness among them, and the character of the agitators pointed to the sources of excitement. Measures were immediately taken for providing against that danger; instructions were given to require explanations, and with assurances of our continued friendship, to admonish the tribes to remain quiet at home, taking no part in quarrels not belonging to them. As far as we are yet informed, the tribes in our vicinity, who are most advanced in the pursuits of industry, are sincerely disposed to adhere to their friendship with us, and to their peace with all others; while those more remote, do not present appearances sufficiently quiet to justify the intermission of military precaution on our part. ——The great tribes on our South Western quarter, much advanced beyond the others in agriculture and household arts, appear tranquil, and identifying their views with ours in proportion to their advancement. With the whole of these people, in every quarter, I shall continue to inculcate peace and friendship with all their neighbours, and perseverance in those occupations and pursuits which will best promote their own well being.—The appropriations, of the last ses-

sion, for the expence of our sea-port towns and harbours, were made under expectation that a continuance of our peace would permit us to proceed in that work according to our convenience. It has been thought better to apply the sums then given towards the defence of New York, Charlestown, and New Orleans, chiefly, as most open and most likely first to need protection, and to leave places less immediately in danger to the provisions of the present session.—The gun-boats, too, already provided, have on a like principle been chiefly assigned to New York, New Orleans, and the Chesapeake. Whether our moveable force on the water, so material in aid of the defensive works on the land, should be augmented in this or any other form, is left to the wisdom of the legislature. For the purpose of manning these vessels in sudden attacks on our harbours, it is a matter for consideration whether the seamen of the United States may not justly be formed into a special militia, to be called on for tours of duty in defence of the harbours, where they shall happen to be, the ordinary militia of the place furnishing that portion which may consist of landsmen. —The moment our peace was threatened, I deemed it indispensable to secure a greater provision of those articles of military stores, with which our magazines were not sufficiently furnished; to have awaited a previous and special sanction by law, would have lost occasions which might not be retrieved. I did not hesitate, therefore, to authorise engagements for such supplements to our existing stock, as would render it adequate to the emergencies threatening us; and I trust that the legislature, feeling the same anxiety for the safety of our country, so materially advanced by this precaution, will approve, when done, what they would have seen so important to be done, if then assembled. Expenses, also unprovided for, arose out of the necessity of calling all our gun boats into actual service, for the defence of our harbours, all which accounts will be laid before you.—Whether a regular army is to be raised, and to what extent, must depend on the information so shortly expected. In the mean time I have called on the States for quotas of militia, to be in readiness for present defence; and have, moreover, encouraged the acceptance of volunteers, and I am happy to inform you, that these have offered themselves with great alacrity in every part of the union. They are ordered to be organized, and ready, at a moment's warning, to proceed on any services to which they may be called; and every preparation within the executive powers has been made, to insure us the benefit of early exertions.—I informed Congress, at their last session, of the enterprises against the public peace, which were believed to be in preparation by Aaron Burr and his associates, and of the measures taken to defeat them, and to bring the offenders to justice. Their enterprises were happily defeated by the patriotic exertions of the militia, wherever called into action, by the fidelity of the army, and energy of the commander in chief, in promptly arranging the difficulties presenting themselves on the Sabine, preparing to meet those arising on the Mississippi, and dissipating, before their explosion, plots engendered there. I shall think it my duty to lay before you the proceedings and the evidence publicly exhibited on the arraignment of the principal offenders before the District Court of Virginia: you will be enabled to judge whether the defect was in the testimony, in the law, or in the administration of the law; and wherever it shall be found, the legislature alone can apply or originate the remedy. The framers of our constitution certainly supposed they had guarded, as well their government against destruction by treason, as their citizens against oppression under pretence of it; and if these ends are not attained, it is of importance to inquire by what means more effectually they may be secured. ——The accounts of the receipts of revenue during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. last, being not yet made up, a correct statement will be hereafter transmitted from the Treasury. In the mean time it is ascertained, that the receipts have amounted to near

## DIRECTIONS TO THE BOOK-BINDER.

It is to be observed, that this sheet, which is the last of Volume XII, should *not be cut open* by the Reader, but should be left to the Book-binder, who will perceive, that the first half sheet, of which this page makes a part, comes at the *end*, and that the other half sheet containing the Title Page, Advertisement, and Table of Contents, is to be cut off, and placed at the *beginning* of the Volume.

*Supplement to No. 26, Vol.* XII.—*Price* 10*d.*

16 millions of dollars, which with the 5 ½ in the Treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us, after meeting the current demands and Interest incurred, to pay more than 4 millions of the principal of our funded debt. These payments, with those of the preceding 5½ years, have extinguished of the funded debt 25¼ millions of dollars, being the whole which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law, and of our contracts, and have left us in the Treasury 8¼ millions of dollars. A portion of this sum may be considered as a commencement of accumulation of the surplusses of the revenue, which, after paying the instalments of the debt as they shall become payable, will remain without any specific object. It may partly, indeed, be applied towards completing the defence of the exposed points of our country, on such a scale as shall be adapted to our principles and circumstances. This objeet is, doubtless, among the first entitled to attention, in such a state of our finances; and it is one which, whether we have peace or war, will provide security where it is due. Whether what shall remain of this, with the future surpluses, may be usefully applied to purposes already authorised, or more usefully to others requiring new authorities, or how otherwise they shall be disposed of, are questions calling for the notice of Congress, unless they shall be superseded by a change in our public relations, now awaiting the determination of others.—Whatever be that determination, it is a great consolation, that it will become known at a moment when the supreme council of the nation is assembled at its post, and ready to give the aids of its wisdom and authority to whatever course the good of our country shall then call us to pursue.—Matters of minor importance will be subjects of futnre communications; and nothing shall be wanting on my part, which may give information or dispatch to the proceedings of the legislature, in the exercise of their high duties, and at a moment so interesting to the public welfare.——THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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AMERICAN STATES.——*Document accompanying the President's Message.*

Note communicated by Lord Howick to Mr. Munroe, dated Jan. 10, 1807.

The undersigned, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, has received his Majesty's commands to acquaint Mr. Munroe, that the French government having issued certain orders, which to inviolation of the usages of war, purport to prohibit the commerce of all neutral nations with his Majesty's dominions, and also to prevent such nations from trading with any other country in any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Majesty's dominions. And the said government having also taken upon itself to declare all his Majesty's dominions to be in a state of blockade, at a time when the fleets of France and her allies are themselves confined within their own ports, by the superior valour and discipline of the British navy.—Such attempts on the part of the enemy, giving to his Majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation, and warranting his Majesty in enforcing the same prohibition of all commerce with France, which that power vainly hopes to effect against the commerce of his Majesty's subjects, a prohibition which the superiority of his Majesty's naval forces might enable him to support, by actually investing the ports and coasts of the enemy with numerous squadrons and cruisers, so as to make the entrance or approach thereto manifestly dangerous.—His Majesty, though unwilling to follow the example of his enemies, by proceeding to an extremity so distressing to all nations not engaged in the war, and carrying on their accustomed trade; yet he feels himself bound by a due regard to the just defence of the rights and interests of his people, not to suffer such measures to be taken by the enemy, without taking some steps on his part, to restrain this violence, and to retort upon them the evils of their own injustice. Mr. Munroe is therefore requested to apprize the American Consuls and merchants residing in England, that his Majesty has therefore judged it expedient to order that no vessel shall be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports shall belong to, or be in possession of France or her allies, or shall be so far under their controul, as that British vessels may not freely trade thereat: and that the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers have been instructed to warn every neutral vessel, coming from any such port, and destined to another such port, to discontinue her voyage, and not to proceed to any such port; and every vessel, after being so warned, or any vessel coming from any such port, after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving information of this his Majesty's order, which shall be found proceeding to another such port, shall be captured and brought in, and, together with her cargo, shall be condemned as lawful prize: and that from this time all the measures authorised by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his Majesty and the different neutral powers will be adopted, and executed with respect to ves-

sels attempting to violate the said order after this notice.—(Signed) HOWICK.—*Downing-street, Jan.* 10, 1807.

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BRITISH COMMERCE.—*Patent relative to the Punishment of Persons in Sleswick and Holstein, carrying on any Trade or Commerce with the Enemies of the Country.*

We, ChristianVII., by God's grace, King of Denmark, Norway, &c. make known hereby, that as all trade and commerce between our enemies and the subjects of this country have already been declared criminal, during the present war, by our decree of the 9th of September last, we have thought proper to enact the following penalties against persons who may be found offending.—I. Any connection or correspondence with the subjects of Great Britain, though carried on by the means of a third person or party, shall be punished with severe imprisonment: but if the said correspondence shall have been carried on immediately between our subjects and the enemies of the country, the former shall be punished with death.—II. Further, the goods, the objects of the said commerce, shall be confiscated, if found; but if not forthcoming, the criminals shall pay the value of them.—III. Any person giving information of any such trade or commerce, shall, upon conviction of the parties accused, receive a reward from our Royal Treasury, of from 50 to 100 rixdollars for each offence, but which shall also be repaid by the party or parties convicted.—IV. Over and above the reward specified in section III., the informer shall be entitled to half the value of the property confiscated.—All persons whom this may concern, are hereby called upon to take notice.—Given officially under our hand and seal, in our town, and fortress of Rendsburg, October 30, 1807.—CHRISTIAN REX. MOSTENG. RANKAU.

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HOLLAND.—*Utrecht, Nov.* 23.——The Legislative Body waited on his Majesty, and had a solemn audience in the New Palace. Being conducted into the presence of the King, the President of the Legislative Body addressed his Majesty in the following terms:—Sire;——The Legislative Body, summoned to your Majesty's presence, hastens to fulfil the first, and at the same time the most pleasing of its duties, in presenting to your Majesty their respectful homage, and also the assurances of their attachment, and of the zeal with which its Members hope to co-operate in the beneficial plans of your Majesty for the happiness and prosperity of your people. Sentiments, Sire, which, were it possible, would be still increased by the flattering expressions which your Minister has communicated to us in your name. May Providence prosper all the designs of your Majesty, may it bless your cares and efforts, and also the person and house of your Majesty; may it give us peace, so necessary for the well-being and tranquillity of mankind, and of this country, in particular;—then shall we, under the glorious sway of your Majesty, see those bright days return, which a thick cloud has overcast for so many years.—These, Sire, are the fervent and honest wishes of this Assembly, and of him who has the honour to address you."

To this address his Majesty made the following reply:—" Gentlemen, I meet you again with pleasure: it is with the greatest satisfaction that I see the important posts of Deputies to the Legislative Body filled with men like you, whom I know, whom I esteem, and who unite my approbation with the choice of their fellow-citizens. I shall always account it a satisfaction to make you participators in the little good which can be accomplished, or rather in shunning the evils which may be avoided; for in difficult circumstances, the latter mode of expression is more becoming than the former: I shall also, with pleasure, in all extraordinary cases, place my reliance on your decisions.—My Minister for Domestic Affairs shall appear among you on Thursday next. He will give you an account of the situation of affairs—of what has been already done in accomplishment of the measures adopted in the former year, and of those which must yet be had recourse to. You will see, that notwithstanding the peace upon the Continent, our situation is yet extremely difficult; but still we may finally hope, that by a general peace we may reach the end of our miseries.—I rely upon, and shall always with confident expectation rely upon the sentiments, which you have testified for me."

**Table of the Number of *Christenings* and *Burials* within the Bills of Mortality, from June, 1807, to November, 1807, inclusive.**

| Epochs. | Christened. | | Buried. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female | Under 2 Years. | 2 to 5. | 5 to 10. | 10 to 20. | 20 to 30. | 30 to 40. | 40 to 50. | 50 to 60. | 60 to 70. | 70 to 80. | 80 to 90. | 90 to 100, &c. | Total Buried Males. | Total Buried Female |
| June ..... | 839 | 748 | 377 | 126 | 60 | 42 | 83 | 130 | 132 | 113 | 86 | 67 | 22 | 3 | 624 | 627 |
| July ..... | 827 | 829 | 383 | 158 | 70 | 58 | 81 | 112 | 158 | 118 | 112 | 74 | 28 | 2 | 692 | 662 |
| August ..... | 853 | 777 | 506 | 128 | 49 | 55 | 73 | 109 | 105 | 99 | 105 | 74 | 24 | 3 | 680 | 650 |
| September.... | 619 | 595 | 463 | 107 | 57 | 31 | 71 | 87 | 84 | 86 | 77 | 48 | 22 | 2 | 583 | 552 |
| October..... | 984 | 1072 | 663 | 250 | 88 | 57 | 127 | 168 | 168 | 158 | 123 | 89 | 38 | 3 | 967 | 965 |
| November.... | 724 | 719 | 483 | 236 | 72 | 41 | 80 | 130 | 151 | 124 | 87 | 97 | 43 | 2 | 772 | 767 |
| | 4846 | 4740 | 2875 | 1005 | 396 | 284 | 415 | 736 | 798 | 698 | 590 | 449 | 177 | 15 | 4318 | 4225 |

Total Christenings.. 9586 Total Burials.. 8543

**Table of the Prices of *Meat*, *Sugar*, *Salt*, and *Coals*, in London, from June to November, 1807, inclusive.**

| | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | per Stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal. |
| Beef .. | 5 4 | 5 0 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 5 0 | 4 8 | |
| Mutton | 5 0 | 5 0 | 4 8 | 4 10 | 5 6 | 5 0 | |
| Pork.. | 5 4 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 5 8 | 6 0 | 5 4 | |
| Sugar | 31 4 | 34 0¼ | 34 7 | 34 0¾ | 32 0¾ | 32 4½ | Cwt. |
| Salt .. | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 | Bushel |
| Coals.. | 52 6 | 50 0 | 51 6 | 56 3 | 52 0 | 54 9 | Chald. |

**Table of the Prices of the *Quartern Loaf*, in London, from June to November, 1807, inclusive.**

| June | | July | | Aug. | | Sep. | | Oct. | | Nov. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day. | Price. | Day. | Price. | Day. | Price. | Day. | Price. | Day. | Price. | Day. | Price. |
| | s. d. | | s. d. | | s. d. | | s. d. | | s. d. | | s. d. |
| 6 | 11¾ | 4 | 11¾ | 1 | 11¾ | 5 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 10¾ |
| 13 | 11¾ | 11 | 11¾ | 8 | 11¾ | 12 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 10¾ |
| 20 | 11¼ | 18 | 11¼ | 15 | 11½ | 19 | 11 | 17 | 11 | 21 | 10¾ |
| 27 | 11¾ | 25 | 11¾ | 22 | 11¼ | 26 | 11 | 24 | 10¾ | 28 | 10½ |

**Table of the Prices of the English *Three per Cent. Consols*, from June to November, 1807, inclusive.**

| Day. | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 63¾ | 63⅝ | 62⅛ | 62½ | 62⅝ | — |
| 2 | 64⅛ | 63⅛ | — | 62¼ | 62¼ | 63 |
| 3 | 64½ | 63¼ | 61¾ | 62½ | 62¾ | 62⅞ |
| 4 | — | 63⅛ | 62 | 62⅜ | — | — |
| 5 | 64⅜ | — | 61⅝ | 62⅝ | 62⅛ | — |
| 6 | 64⅛ | 61⅞ | 61¼ | — | 62⅜ | 63¼ |
| 7 | — | 62⅛ | 61⅜ | 62⅞ | 62⅜ | 63⅛ |
| 8 | 64½ | 61⅞ | 61¼ | 62¼ | 62⅜ | — |
| 9 | 64½ | 62⅛ | — | 62⅜ | 62½ | — |
| 10 | 64½ | — | 61⅛ | 62½ | 62¼ | 63 |
| 11 | — | 62⅜ | 63 | 62⅝ | — | 63½ |
| 12 | — | — | 62¼ | 62½ | 62¼ | 63⅜ |
| 13 | 64⅜ | 62⅛ | 63 | — | 62⅛ | 63¼ |
| 14 | 64⅜ | 62⅛ | 62⅜ | 62¼ | 62⅜ | 63¼ |
| 15 | — | 61⅞ | 62⅛ | 62⅜ | 62⅜ | — |
| 16 | 64⅜ | 61⅜ | — | 62¼ | 62⅜ | 63⅜ |
| 17 | 64⅜ | 61⅛ | 63¼ | 62⅜ | 62⅛ | 62⅞ |
| 18 | 64½ | — | 62¼ | 62½ | — | 63¼ |
| 19 | 64⅝ | 61⅛ | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62¼ | 63¼ |
| 20 | 64⅛ | 61⅞ | 62⅜ | — | 62¼ | 63⅜ |
| 21 | — | 61⅞ | 62⅜ | — | 62⅜ | 63¼ |
| 22 | 64⅛ | — | 62⅛ | — | 62½ | — |
| 23 | 64½ | 61¼ | — | 62¼ | 62⅜ | 63⅜ |
| 24 | — | 61¼ | 62⅛ | 62¼ | 62⅜ | 63⅜ |
| 25 | 63⅞ | 62 | 62¼ | 62¼ | — | 63⅜ |
| 26 | — | — | 62⅜ | 62¼ | — | 63¼ |
| 27 | — | 61⅝ | 62⅜ | — | 62¾ | 63⅜ |
| 28 | — | 61⅞ | 62¼ | 62⅝ | 62¼ | 63⅜ |
| 29 | 63⅝ | 61¼ | 62¼ | — | 62¼ | — |
| 30 | 63⅞ | 62⅛ | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | 62¼ | — |
| 31 | — | 61⅞ | — | — | 62⅞ | — |

**Table of the Prices of the French *Five per Cent. Consolidés*, from June to November, 1807, inclusive.**

| Day. | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | — | — | 80.75 | 85.40 | — | — |
| 2 | — | — | 83. 0 | — | — | — |
| 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4 | 74.50 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8 | — | — | — | 86.10 | — | — |
| 9 | 75.10 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10 | — | — | 87.50 | — | — | — |
| 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15 | — | — | 75.50 | — | — | — |
| 16 | 76.25 | — | — | 86.20 | — | — |
| 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 20 | — | — | 86.70 | — | — | — |
| 21 | 72.65 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 22 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 23 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 24 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 26 | 76.85 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 28 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 29 | — | 80.10 | — | — | — | — |
| 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 31 | — | 79.50 | — | — | — | — |

**Table of the Number of *Bankrupteies* in England, from June to November, 1807, inclusive**

| June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 77 | 39 | 62 | 64 | 77 | 114 |

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